

PORTSMOUTH INQUIRER.

W. W. NELSON, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 29th, 1855.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM MEDILL,
Of Fairfield.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
JAMES MYERS,
Of Lucas.

FOR JUDGE SUPREME COURT.
WILLIAM KENNON, of Belmont.
R. B. WARDEN, of Franklin.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE.
WM. D. MORGAN, of Columbiana.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE.
JOHN G. BRESLIN, of Seneca.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
WILLIAM FREVITT, of Franklin.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
G. W. MCCOOK, of Jefferson.

FOR MEMBER BOARD PUBLIC WORKS.
JAMES B. STEEDMAN, of Lucas.

The Platform of Thomas Jefferson—Civil and Religious Toleration.

democrats as the founder of the democratic party. He was their champion and standard-bearer in the first great conflict between republicanism and federalism. His election to the presidency was the first great democratic triumph. Claiming to adhere to the same distinctive political principles on which Mr. Jefferson triumphed over Mr. Adams, we cannot too frequently recur to those principles for our present guidance and encouragement. Fortunately for the facility of making this retrospect, Mr. Jefferson has placed upon his own imperishable record and authentic and comprehensive enumeration of the fundamental principles of democracy on which his own election was based, and on which he determined to administer the government. This enumeration is contained in his inaugural address delivered on the 4th of March, 1801, when he entered upon the duties of Chief Magistrate of the Union. We quote from it as follows:

"About to enter, fellow-citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend everything dear and valuable to you, it is proper that you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none; the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people—a mild and safe correction of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority—the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well-disciplined militia—our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information, and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus; and trial by juries impartially selected—these principles from the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and the blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith—the text of civil instruction—the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty, and safety."

In another part of the same address Mr. Jefferson made the following emphatic appeal to his countrymen:

"Let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which liberty and even life itself are but dreary things. And let us reflect, that, having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little if we constitute a political intolerance as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions."

Every true democrat will recognize in this enumeration the outline of those principles which have constituted the bond of union in the democratic party ever since their first triumphant assertion in the election of Mr. Jefferson. By these principles measures have been tested for more than fifty years, and have been rejected as federal, or adopted as democratic, according to this standard.

Our object in bringing this consecrated creed of democracy prominently before our readers at this time, is to direct their special attention to the importance which Mr. Jefferson attached to civil and religious freedom and toleration. He labored under the conviction that religious intolerance had been forever banished from our

happy country by the wise provisions of the constitution, which guaranty to all the rights of conscience, and prohibit a resort to religious tests. It did not occur to him that, with the pages of history filled with impressive lessons of warning on the subject of religious persecutions, and with constitutional guarantees so comprehensive and explicit, there could be any danger from this quarter. He deemed it sufficient to remind his countrymen of the sufferings and sacrifices under religious intolerance as the strongest incentive to political toleration. The alien and sedition laws had given rise to a contest of threatened violence, and it was in reference to that issue that he appealed so earnestly and eloquently to his countrymen against the spirit of intolerance which had marked the contest. When he came to enumerate in detail the great fundamental principles of the democratic creed the sentiment of toleration was uppermost in his mind. The first article in the creed is "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political." Again, as he proceeds in the enumeration, he specifies "freedom of religion" as one of the bright constellation of principles, to the attainment of which the wisdom of our sages and the blood of our heroes had been devoted.

The contrast between the principles to which Mr. Jefferson attached so much importance, and those on which the secret order of politico-religious intolerants is based, is peculiarly striking. This organization is not content with political or religious intolerance, but it combines both, and seeks to reach its victims in the dark. What would the author for the noble sentiments contained in the foregoing extracts have thought of a proposition to declare all foreign-born citizens ineligible to office? What would have been his feelings if he had been called upon as President to proscribe the members of any one religious denomination? Yet there are men who claim to be democrats connecting themselves with an organization which proposes to practise the most revolting intolerance, both political and religious. The democratic creed disowns and repudiates all those who thus trample upon its sacred tenets.

For the benefit of the public generally, and the political friends of Col. T. J. GRAHAM, a prospective Know-Nothing candidate for Lt. Governor, in particular, we publish the following extract of a letter from B. C. KNAPP, Esq., of Cincinnati, to an acquaintance of this city. The paragraph is the result of reading the famous resolution which passed the Hindoo council of this city some time ago, and which was engraved in a secret circular and scattered over the State, for the purpose of enlisting the support of the brethren at the 13th of July Convention. It reads as follows:

"I have nothing more to write at this time, only that the Temperance party are about to organize and form a Temperance State Ticket. As you are, perhaps, acquainted with Col. T. J. GRAHAM, I wish you would let me know, before the 28th of this month, what his sentiments are, in regard to temperance and a prohibitory law!"

It is none of our business of course, how the opposition manage this campaign, not being particularly anxious that they should prove conquerors in the present fight; but it strikes us that the man who would ask such a question must either be extremely verdant, or in the employ of the Colonel's front street competitor; for it is well known in this section of the country that Mr. G. is all right on that question. *N.Y. sed.*

SENATOR CHASE ON 'SAM.'—Ex-Senator Chase, the Free Soil candidate for Governor, is out on 'Sam,' in a letter in the Leader. On the old favorite hobby, the slavery question, he says:

"All minor differences of opinion must be disregarded for the sake of agreement and harmony on the common platform of no slavery outside of the Slave States. Upon that platform all must be welcome, of whatever birth and whatever creed who are willing to unite in good faith for the defence of freedom and free institutions."

"Of whatever birth"—Irish, Dutch, Scotch, French, or any other nation of people who will vote the Free Soil ticket. "And whatever creed"—Catholics, Jesuits, Mormons, Greeks, Jews, or any other faith that will vote right. What say the Hindoos to this? Ground arms gentlemen! Not one of you can get upon the Chase ticket this fall, and you have got to rest with the tag ends of all creation even to be allowed to vote with a 'Know something.'

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Herald, in giving a sketch of Maj. E. B. BARTLETT, says:

I will only add, that should the North, as has been affirmed, expect from him any action, personal or official, to favor any cause or doctrines inconsistent with the most decided and honest recognition of nationality as expounded by the early fathers of the Republic, they have reckoned without their host, and prove themselves deficient in their accustomed quantum of cunning and sagacity. A Jackson democrat of the olden time, he will be true to his instincts and faithful to the Constitution and the Union.

Educate thy children, lest one of these fine days they educate thee in a school with no vacations.

HAIR OF ORIENT ENCAMPMENT, No. 25.
At a meeting of the Encampment held this morning, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, This Encampment has received, with deep sorrow, the melancholy intelligence of the death of our much beloved Brother and Patriarch, Rev. E. MARR, who has been cut down in the prime of manhood and usefulness, casting a gloom over this entire community, and especially among the members of this Fraternity, in the loss we have sustained, of one whose warm devotion to the pure principles of our Order, and whose gentle influence, urbanity and courteous deportment, has won for him the love and respect of all who knew him. In the death of Brother MARR, the Church has lost a zealous and devoted Pastor, the I. O. O. F. a warm advocate, the wife a fond and loving husband, the mother an affectionate and dutiful son; and while we cheerfully bow to the will of that God who ruleth the Universe, we can but mourn the death of him we loved; to see him close his eyes forever on the beauties of the earth, and to gaze for the last time on the sweet features which were wont to greet us with a glad smile of welcome. As a sense of our feeling on this mournful occasion, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Patriarch MARR, the Order in this place have lost a worthy and an energetic member, and a zealous advocate of our principles, which was fully exemplified by his devotion and fidelity in the discharge of every duty.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the widow of our deceased Brother, in the loss of a dear companion, an affectionate and loving husband—the partner of her joys and sorrows, and whose hopes of a bright future have been blasted and crushed in this dispensation of an all-wise Creator.

Resolved, That we also sympathize with the widowed mother of the deceased, in her loss of an affectionate and dutiful son, the solace of her declining years.

Resolved, That we also sympathize with the members, and that a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to said Encampment.

Resolved, That a copy of this Preamble and Resolutions, signed by the proper officers, be sent to the widow of our deceased Brother, and published in the city papers, and the Ark, at Columbus.

W. H. WATSON,
J. W. SART,
THOS. SCOBLE,
J. W. SPAY, Secy.

THE INFAMOUS SECRET ORDER BREAKING UP IN NOBLE COUNTY, OHIO.—The Savannah (Ohio) Courier of the 28th inst., is credibly informed that since the spring election, in that township alone, not less than FIFTY individuals, principally Democrats, who, through the trickery of the whig leaders of that place, had been inveigled into the Know Nothing organization, have left the order and will henceforth vote the democratic ticket. Thus it all over the State, and by October next there will not be inside members enough to swear by.—*Exchange paper.*

We know dozens in this city in the same situation. Several, formerly Democrats who joined the midnight plotters have informed us that the whole contrivance is a whig trap. That even now, only a few are in the habit of attending their meetings, and they, old whigs and hungry office seekers. As this trick is about worn out something new will have to be started to accommodate the hungry leeches who have led on the Hindoo cohorts.

HOW CAN A GOOD METHODIST BE A GOOD KNOW-NOTHING?—The following 'Article of Faith,' is found in the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It will be seen that by necessary implication, all votes are forbidden, except they be made before a magistrate legally authorized to administer them:

"As we confess that vain and rash swearing is forbidden Christian men by our Lord Jesus Christ and James his apostle, so we judge that the Christian religion doth not prohibit but that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth in a cause of faith and charity, so it be done according to the prophet's teaching in justice, judgment and truth."

The Know Nothings of this city, under the lead of O. F. MOORE, K. N. M. C. from this District, hold a meeting tomorrow for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Republican State Convention. We suppose the delegates nominated by the K. N. s in secret conclave will be adopted. We shall see.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that among the members of Congress from Ohio who are in favor of the election of Mr. CHASE for Governor are:

Hon. Timothy C. Day, of Cincinnati; Hon. Richard Mott, of Toledo; Hon. Cooper K. Watson, of Tiffin; Hon. R. L. Bliss, of Elyria; Hon. Edward Wade, of Cleveland; Hon. J. R. Giddings.

The papers mention, as a very singular circumstance, that Mrs. E. Iggan, the cold blooded murderer of her husband, and who is now in jail in Dayton, has a countenance 'beaming with sweetness, intelligence and innocence.'

We should like to know what the Front street editors have to say now about the 'Union of Church and State.' They rather got their foot in it, we think, that time.

Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, of Tennessee, a prominent Democratic member of Congress for some years past, is a member of the American Order, and made a speech at the American ratification meeting in New York last week.

The New Haven Register calls attention to the strange coincidence noticeable in that city, that the Medical College is on the road to the Cemetery, Divinity College to the Poor House, and the Law School to the Jail. New Haven has long enjoyed the reputation of being the 'best laid out' city in the Union.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

At a recent meeting of the citizens of Oswego, it was resolved 'that the Fourth of July must go on.'

A printer out west whose first son happened to be a very short fat little fellow, named him Brevier Fullblood Jones.

A monument has recently been erected at New Orleans to the memory of the late Colonel W. W. S. Bliss of the United States army.

It is said that the Know Nothing paper at Syracuse, has already changed editorial hands. 'Sam' has a vast deal of trouble with his 'runners.'

New Orleans, which was recently threatened with that terrible scourge, the cholera, is now regarded as healthful, the Board of Health having rescinded the resolution declaring that an epidemic prevailed.

The Philadelphia American records the death of Mat. Gilfrey, who was the standard bearer of the First Pennsylvania Regiment in the Mexican War. He was in the battles of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and Puebla.

Three thousand barrels of flour, together with a large quantity of grain, and three hundred thousand feet of lumber, were destroyed by fire at Point Hope, Canada, on the 14th inst.

Excessive grief is the heart's suicide. Cheerfulness is our duty; be it then our aim. Let your heart open to sweet sympathies and dejections; as the flower remains open to the dew but closes its leaves against the rain.

Our devil went on a fishing excursion the other day, and in less than two hours caught a cold in his head, eight bass, fourperch and a licking. Pretty smart boy that!

A NOTED TRUTH.—If "every man has his price," as some human appraiser has said so has friendship, and in many cases an enemy is only a friend returned dishonored for want of funds to meet him with.

Why is a soldier like a vine? Because he is listed, has ten-drills, trains and shoot.

Somebody suggests that the American party, to render it perfect, needs a fourth degree under which members shall pledge themselves not to seek office. There wouldn't be much knocking at the door we think.

There is now in the United States Treasury over \$5,000,000 in small coinage, ranging from three cent pieces to half dollars. This is the result of the bulletin issued by the department directing the purchase of small coin.

So promising is the wheat crop in Ohio, and so largely have the farmers sown this year that the Cleveland Plain Dealer anticipates in sixty days buying flour at six dollars a barrel.

A man on board the steamer Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, was wheeling a box of bottles of vitrol, when the vitrol exploded and he inhaled the vapor, causing death in a few hours.

The wheat crop in South Carolina is said to be larger than usual and is considered to be beyond danger. In Michigan, the Detroit Free Press of the 11th is satisfied that the crop is in excellent condition, and the quantity upon the ground is larger than in any former year.

ECHO IN THE SKIES.—In the recent balloon excursion of M. Godard, it is stated by the passengers that at the height of 14,000 feet from the earth, everything said or spoken out distinctly by them was returned in about a minute in an echo, and this echo was as clear and distinct as the words uttered by the voice.

A German named Gork, fell desperately in love with a handsome young countrywoman, in Buffalo; and because she refused to marry, endeavored to blow all the brains he had, out of his head; but the pistol being loaded with shot, he could only frightfully disfigure his face. Poor fellow, what a pity.

INTERESTING DEBATE.—The Society for Taming Wild Kittens will, at its next meeting discuss the following question:

'Who have the most to fear, the uninsured from fire, or the insured from the bursting of insurance companies.—*Roch. Un.*

On the 1st of July, the provisions of the new Post Office law, in relation to money letters, will go into operation. Letters of pecuniary value may, therefore, be registered on the payment of five cents additional fee. This does not secure the sending of the money against loss. It only gives additional facilities for tracing stray letters.

An English mathematician has been for some time past engaged in weighing the earth. Here are his figures: 1,266,195,670,000,000,000,000—or—in words, and quadrillion, two hundred and fifty-six thousand one hundred and ninety-five trillions, six hundred and seventy-five thousand billion tons avoirdupois.

USEFUL INVESTIGATIONS.—The Commissioner of Patents has sent Mr. Glover to Florida, where he is to pass some months in studying the insects pernicious or beneficial to rice, tobacco, sugar cane, orange, the cotton plant and other staple vegetables. Mr. Glover's investigations into the habits of the destructive insects will be published in the next agricultural report.

The Revolution in Mexico.

The Corpus Christi Valley and Advertiser of the 2d inst., just received, contains the following. It is taken from a letter received at the office of the Valley and Advertiser from a leading citizen of Laredo:

The news from Mexico is important and exciting. It appears that orders from Santa Anna were received, to arrest and shoot without ceremony, some of the leading citizens of Monterey and Lampasas—among them Don Santiago Vidouri, the Secretary of State of Nueva Leon, a man of great influence. The existence of these private orders leaked out, and Don Santiago Vidouri dispatched a courier to Lampasas with the news, and when General Manchaca, Santa Anna's emissary, arrived, he was met by two hundred armed citizens and forced to surrender.

His life was spared in consequence of the manly position he assumed, acknowledging that his orders were to shoot some of the leading citizens of Lampasas, and that had he the ability, the orders of his superiors would be implicitly obeyed. He did not ask his life, as his superiors would not believe but he had sold his command. This gallant captain, who is well known by our informant, was alive at last accounts, and the probability is his manly bearing will save him.

The news of these transactions soon spread throughout the surrounding country. Juan Suassa had left Lampasas with 200 men, and would be joined at Villa Aldama, Sabinas, Salinas, &c., by a force equal to 1,000 men.

The whole country is represented as being in arms, and an attempt to take Monterey will be made immediately. The Governor of Nueva Leon, General Cordova, had fled to the interior. The Bishop of Monterey, who visited all the frontier towns last fall, it is now ascertained was sent as a spy by Santa Anna to mark the unfaithful. He has also left, but if taken, will be roughly dealt with.

This movement or outbreak is entirely ahead of Carvajal's plans, for although the people were preparing for an issue, the urgency of the case has forestalled the matter.

REMARKABLE BALLOON ASCENSION.—Wm. D. Bannister, of Adrian city, Michigan, ascended recently in a balloon, from that place, at 10 1/2 in the morning, and descended in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, at 2 1/2 in the afternoon, making the computed distance of three hundred and fifty miles in the extraordinary short time of four hours. This is the second trip, and an experimental one with a balloon of unusually large size. It is 30 feet in diameter, contains over six hundred yards of silk, and is capable of holding nineteen thousand cubic feet of gas.

After his ascent to the distance of three miles and a half, the aeronaut struck the eastern current of air, which he says is continually blowing in one direction. It carried him south of the lakes, through Central Ohio. His intention was not to descend until dark, as he was above the rain clouds in a clear upper sky, but the excessive cold to which he was exposed, brought on the accustomed drowsy sensation, which prevented him from properly managing his balloon. He was in that sleepy state when his "craft" anchored in a tree in Red Hook, having descended in consequence of the evaporation of gas.—The cold was so severe that his feet were completely frozen.

NEAL DOW'S TRIAL.—At the recent trial of Neal Dow, Ald. Joseph Ring was called and testified as follows:

"At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, of which I am one, on Thursday evening last, we were deliberating about a city agency, and I remarked, 'Mr. Mayor, how came those liquors here?' (I asked because I had been absent one evening.) Said he, 'I ordered them here, or I got them here, or something of that kind. Then I asked him by what authority he got them. He stated, not on any authority as he knew of. He said there was an agent from New York recommended to him, who said he had pure liquors—and he told him to send them. I asked what amount there was. He replied \$1,600 worth. I remarked, 'Then you got them on your own hook,—and his reply was, 'I suppose so.' I asked him if he thought he had made a good speculation out of it. I think he said, 'I think I shall,' or 'I don't know but I shall'—I am not positive which. I asked him then why they were not seized. His reply was, they were seized, every bit of them, and carried up to the City Hall as soon as they came here. That was all there was as regards that."

AMERICAN FIREMEN ABOUT TO VISIT EUROPE WITH ONE OF THEIR ENGINES.—We learn that several members of the New York Fire Department are getting up an excursion to the Old world this summer. They are to be accompanied by Doddworth's famous cornet band, and will take passage in one of Collin's steamers for Liverpool. It is their intention to proceed to London, Manchester and all the principal places in England, cross over to France, visit the Grand Exposition of 1855, pay their compliments to his Majesty Louis Napoleon III., by whom they will be reviewed, and return by the way of Vanderbilt's line of steamers from Havre. The firemen will take a first class engine with them. Concerts will be given by the band during their sojourn towards defraying expenses.

PRESBYTERIANS VS. KNOW NOTHINGS.—The Presbyterians of Chenango county New Wilmington, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Presbytery, the principles of our church exclude from communion the member of the secret society called Know Nothings, and the members of all such secret societies, and that this Presbytery direct sessions to enforce this opinion.

Other persons were born about the same as thyself and have been growing up ever since as well as thou. Therefore be not proud.

Preserve few secrets from thy wife for if she discover them she will grieve, not that thou hast kept from her thy secrets but thy confidence.

A True Daguerrre-type of the so-called Republican Party.

We take the following beautiful picture of the so-called Republican party, which is to hold a Convention at Columbus on the 13th of next month for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, from the American Citizen, a Know Nothing paper, published at Hillsboro', O.:

"The old Whig party has ceased to have any distinct existence in Ohio, a majority of the people who formerly composed it having taken a step above it and assumed their true position as American citizens, leaving all the old leaders and editors, who once flourished so luxuriantly, high and dry, with hardly a corporal's guard to do them honor or help them to place, yet, true to their instincts, they have changed their name, and now under the time-honored name of Republicans, they again beg, nay, demand the confidence and patronage of the people. But their subterfuge is easily penetrated and their loud cry for freedom in Kansas hears not a responsive echo. They cannot longer gull the people with their cries and catch words, yet, with all their characteristic impudence, they call their convention at Columbus, on the 13th of July. All the foggy Whig papers in the State make the announcement in the name of the people. They denigrate it the 'People's Convention,' and seem to expect the people to believe that they themselves did make the call and that therefore they must consider themselves bound by what is there and then done in their name.

Now let us see whether this is a people's convention or the demagogues.' The people in Ohio number, including demagogues three hundred and sixty-nine thousand available voters. The Democrats gave Pierce one hundred and sixty thousand, the Whig candidate received one hundred and fifty-two thousand five hundred and the Abolition candidate thirty-one thousand six hundred.

The Democrats, Sag Nichts, &c., don't number now over one hundred and fifty thousand, and cannot, we hold, increase their vote at the next election. The American party have, as is announced by their knowing opponents, one hundred and forty thousand, which number, we say, will be increased at the polls, to one hundred and seventy thousand, perhaps eighty, which added to the Democrats, Sag Nichts, &c., make three hundred and twenty thousand. Then supposing the Abolitionists to have increased to thirty-five thousand, we have just five thousand votes left, which are all that make up the "Great Republican party of Ohio," now so clamorous for a convention, through which to dictate to the American party—THE PEOPLE. This calculation is not speculative, and shows conclusively where a considerable portion of the demagogues are, as well as the necessity of guarding against their misrepresentations and intrigues. That five thousand is composed of old leaders, foggy editors and their tools and servile hangers on, who could not get into the American ranks or have been ejected. They claim to be the people! Well, they could once act for the people, but now they are commanders without men and can only fight their battles, like "Uncle Toby," in imagination. Imposition, is nevertheless, their plan and power their object. They tell you that the people are rising up all over the State—that the excitement is great, and they as proof quote the foggy press, which in almost every county have been left by the people, and are no longer their organs, yet they assume to speak on this subject as they were authorized to do years ago, when party drill trained every man to the car of his leader. The old Whig press of Ohio is no longer the exponent of the sentiments of the people, at least of one hundred and eighty thousand of them. Take this county as a specimen, and, we doubt not, it is a fair one. How many of the people in it felt their sentiments expressed when the old Whig organ here published its call for a county meeting on the 4th day of July, at this place, to select delegates to the 13th of July convention at Columbus? Not twenty, we assert, perhaps not ten; indeed we don't know of any who feel the slightest interest in that humbug affair. They all see through it, and recognize the old trick. Such is the position of one set of demagogues, compared with the position of a majority of the people in this State."

MORE BANK BUSTIFICATIONS.—We learn by telegraphic despatches that the Macomb County Bank, and the Adrian insurance, Michigan, have gone by the board. Brokers and bankers in this city put it down as worthless trash.

The Warren County Bank, Pa., is strongly under suspicion. What a pity these Rag Mills could not live till the next harvest, so as to exchange their notes for wheat. Farmers will do well to keep an eye out these days.—*Plain Dealer.*

EARLY HARVESTING.—A writer in the O. S. Journal urges the farmers to cut their wheat early, while the straw is comparatively green. He says:—

"Wheat, like corn, after it arrives at a certain degree of maturity, is perfected by the nourishment derived from the straw, or stalk, and in as great degree when cut as when still uncut. It has been thoroughly ascertained by careful experiment and observation, that wheat cut in this condition makes finer flour, weighs more to the bushel, and yields less bran, or husk, than when it stands until entirely ripe.

Yet confidence may be misplaced, as when thou goest out in this patent leather boots, simply because the pavement before thine own door has dried.

Many a great man resembles Herod in the theatre, shining and glowing at once. Real virtue, says Plutarch, is most loved where it is most rarely seen, and no respect which it commands from danger can equal the never ceasing admiration it excites in the daily intercourse of domestic life.

PROBATE NOTICE.

MATHIAS KRICKER, Adm'r of the estate of Henry Friday deceased, has filed his accounts and vouchers in said court for partial settlement, which will be examined on the third Monday in July, 1855, unless previously accepted to.

J. W. COLLINGS, Probate Judge, June 29, '55.